Physical Characteristics.—The Wanderobo, although on the whole shorter in stature than their neighbours, are by no means a dwarf race. They resemble, very closely, the Dorobo and other tribes of Kenia (Pl. XXVII, Figs. 1 and 2). A few measurements are appended. 192

The Village.—The Wanderobo village (above) is characteristically situated on the edge of a very steep or precipitous slope (Pl. XXVIII), and has no fence and outer stockade, within which every hut (*ho, godo*) within the village is built stockaded. Within the village the huts are grouped in twos or threes so as to communicate, by means of a small opening in the stockade through which one can only crawl, with a tiny compound in which there are two or three groups of cooking stones. Similar doorways, easily closed by means of a sack of sticks tied together, lead from one compound to another. The whole effect is very much that of a compact mass. The huts are very small, but some of them have two stories (Text-fig. 30), the lower for habitation and the upper, which opens on the side, for storing grain and property. 342

Fig. 30.—An overcrowded hut (Dorobo).

They are built of grass, and in some cases the entrance has a little portico. The compounds and huts are kept very clean, and all dirt and rubbish is swept up and dumped outside the village, the limit of which, every time the camp is determined by a semi-circular fence that protects the village from low-roll footing rains. 956

Dress and Ornaments.—This is essentially the same as that found among the Lukuru, except that circumcision, apart from the aspect, seems to be but little practised. 351 (Dorobo)

Livestock.—The Wanderobo are essentially a race of hunters, but they have obtained a few goats from the Dorobo, and they keep dogs. 338

Agriculture.—Cultivation is on a small scale, and is generally undertaken at a distance of some miles from the village, in a valley from which they procure their water. The Wanderobo are the tobacco growers of Kenia, and as an example of the shortness of tribal memory it may be noted that the people say they have always grown tobacco (*tumbi*). In addition to this they grow a little sesame (*ronono*), bulbus corn (*ngabenyiki*), and millet (*ngek*). A form of 341

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After breakfast the day's work begins. The must be repaired and renovated, for which branches and twigs for the frame, bast for binding it, and long-stemmed grass for covering the roof and lining the walls are procured. When the women are not busy with this, with cooking, with fetching water and gleaning firewood, one usually sees them sitting in the doors with their handwork. They sew clothing, bags, leather covers for the wooden pots, cut scrapers, etc. Concerning the ornaments, the Wandoh make for themselves those things that the Ideni also make for them; they only buy the metal-forged work from Ideni blacksmiths. The making of the

Fig. 91. Clay pot.

ball-shaped earthen pots (Fig. 91) falls to the women. From dark-gray clay (ocher) they shape the pot with their hands (without a wheel) and let it dry in the sun, after it has been decorated, usually with cord ornamentation. Before being fired, it is usually stuffed with dried grass prior to being put in a fire made of dried cow bark with which it is entirely covered and in which it stays until it takes on a dark red color. The finished pot, in which women prepare their cooking meals, is thoroughly heated on a hearth fire, and then boiling water, in which a bean has cooked, is poured in.

The dressing of the hides from the cows also hunting booty also takes a great deal of time. Those intended for sale are, of course, simply cleverly cleaned of all meat and fatty parts and then, pegged to the ground with sticks, dried in the sun. The others, however, which are to be used to make clothing, are washed into leather in the way described for the Ideni. As soon, the tanned